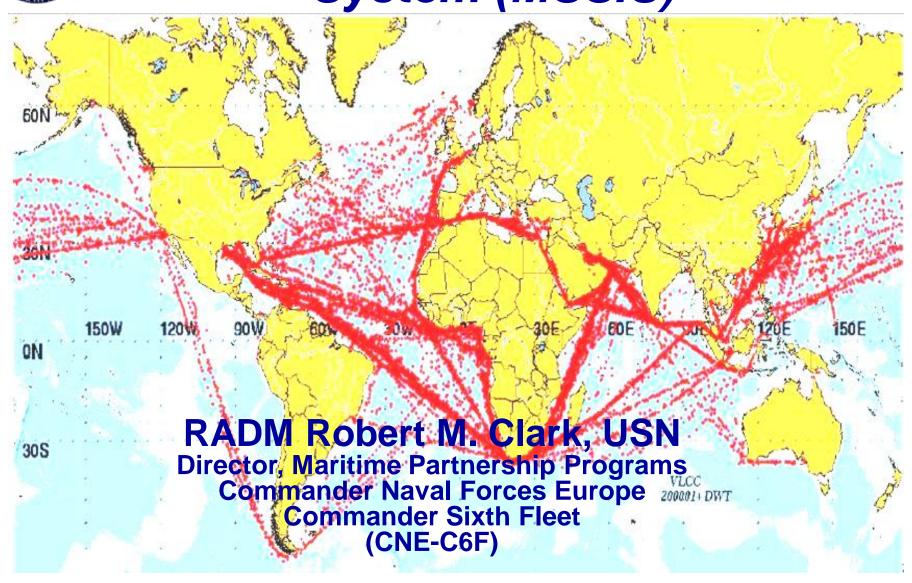
Maritime Security Safety Information System (MSSIS)



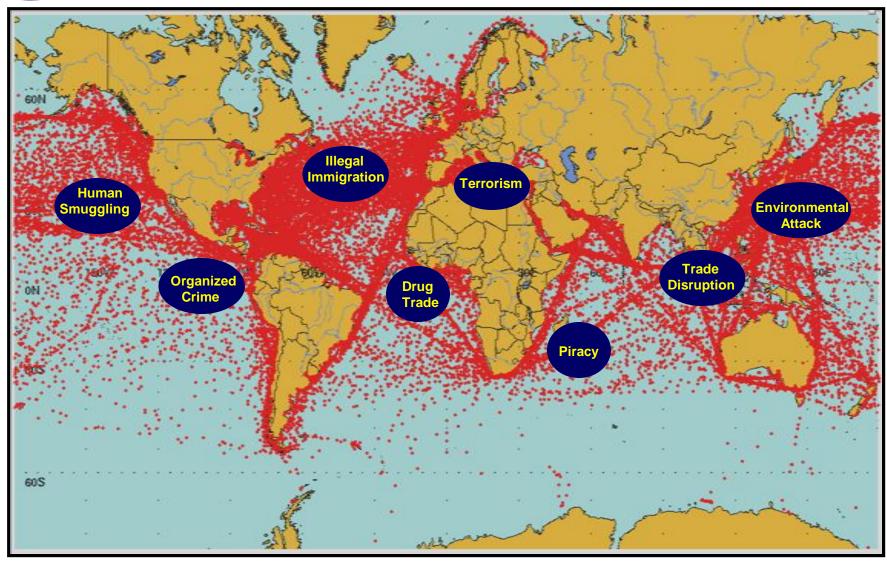


Today's Discussion

- Why We need Maritime Domain Awareness
- Guiding Principals of MDA
- What is the Maritime Security and Safety Information System (MSSIS)?
- Displays of MSSIS Data
- Who can and is Participating Today?
- International Outreach and Coordination Strategy
- Benefits to Success
- The Next Steps Forward



Why?





Maritime Challenges

- Smuggling
- Fisheries violations
- Oil theft
- Illegal immigration
- Drug trafficking
- Human trafficking
- Environmental degradation
- Piracy
- Terrorism
- Criminal activity







Guiding Principles for MDA

- Regional problems require regional solutions
- Interagency teamwork Not just navies and traditional partners
- Be Transparent Share information widely
- Keep it simple, keep it low cost
- Keep it <u>UNCLASSIFIED</u> Needless classification weakens the network
- Network Based Leverage the Internet
- Open Architecture The Tools are Out There
- CNE-C6F provides the software and updates

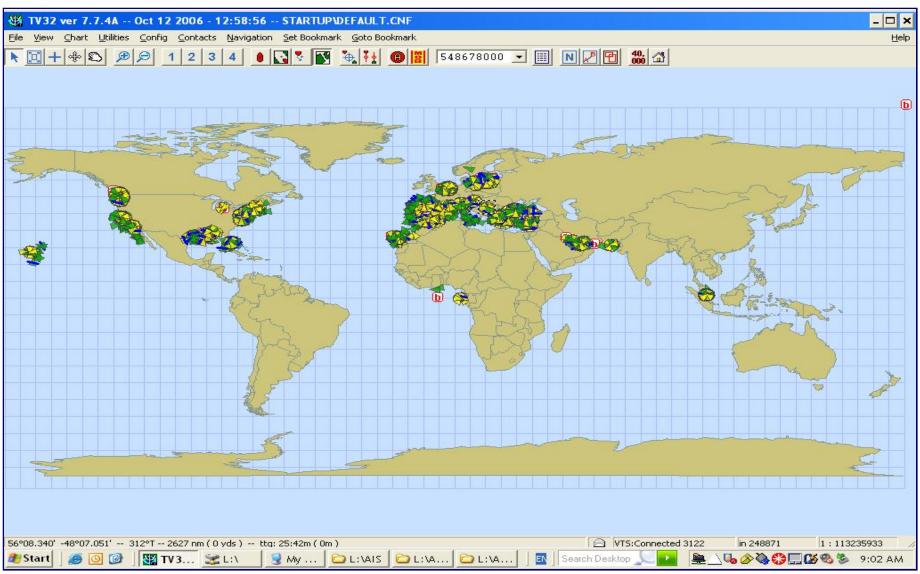


What is MSSIS?

- The First Step in Maritime Domain Awareness
- Builds trust
- Shares unclassified maritime information
- Internet-based sharing of AIS data
- Unclassified with internet security protocols
 - Secure Socket Layer (SSL)/ Password Banking protocols
- Only Authorized Users
- Data is open source and freely shared
- Data is <u>NOT</u> fused, analyzed or stored in MSSIS



MSSIS Global Display





MSSIS – Minimum Equipment

- Commercial AIS equipment
 - Antenna, Transceiver, Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Computer (required for map view)
- Internet connectivity









What is AIS?

§ AIS allows automatic exchange of shipboard information from the vessel's sensors, including static and voyage related data between one vessel and another and between a vessel and a shore station(s).

§ AIS is a commercial shipboard broadcast transponder system operating in the Very High Frequency (VHF)(161.975 & 162.025 MHz) maritime band.

§ A standard system receives Global Navigation Sensor System (GNSS)(L1 Band) information; and automatically sends and receives vessel information, including:

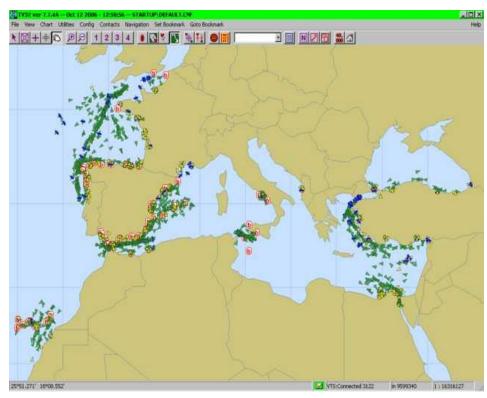
- Vessel Name
- IMO Number
- Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) number
- Vessel Call Sign
- Vessel Type
- Geographic Position (Latitude & Longitude)

- Course Over Ground (COG)
- Speed Over Ground (SOG)
- Rate of Turn (ROT)
- Draft
- Gross Tonnage

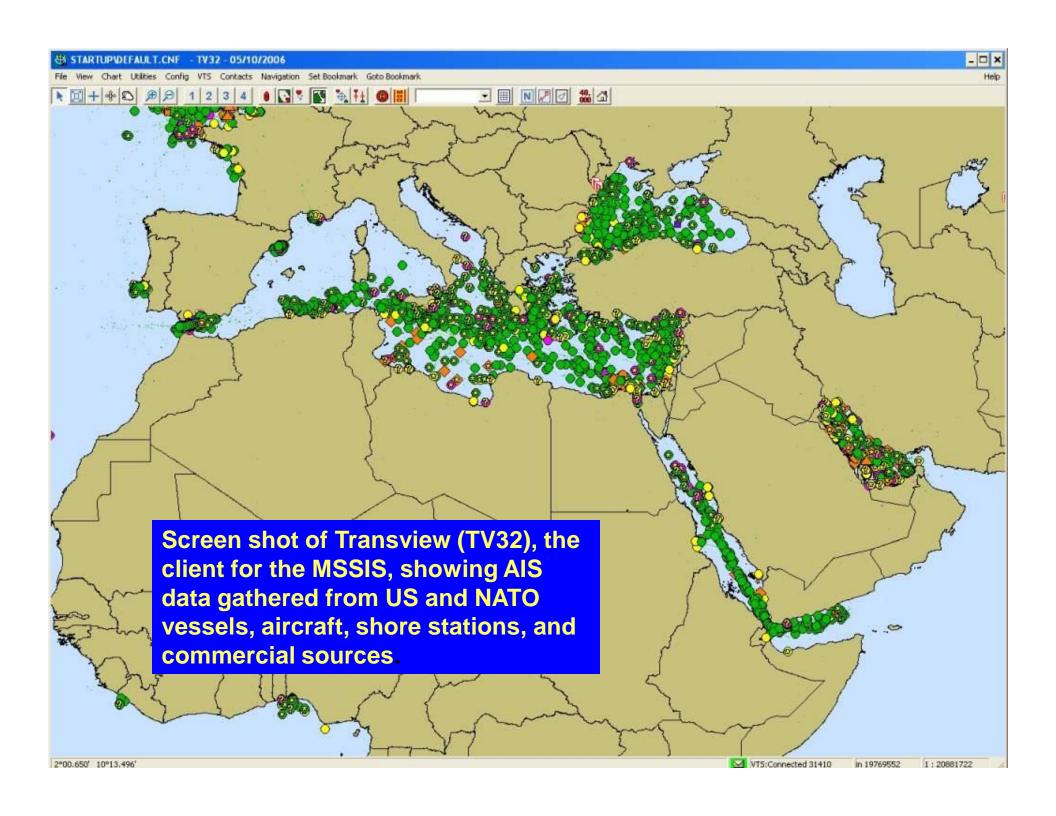


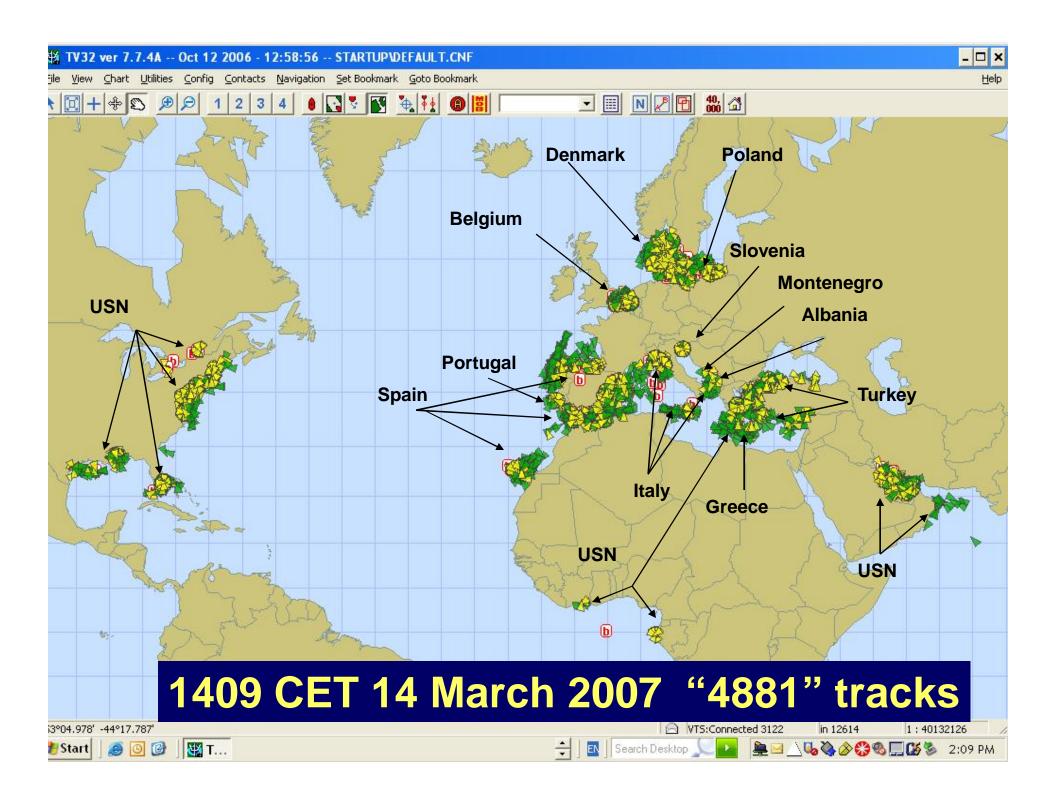
How is CNE-C6F Using AIS?

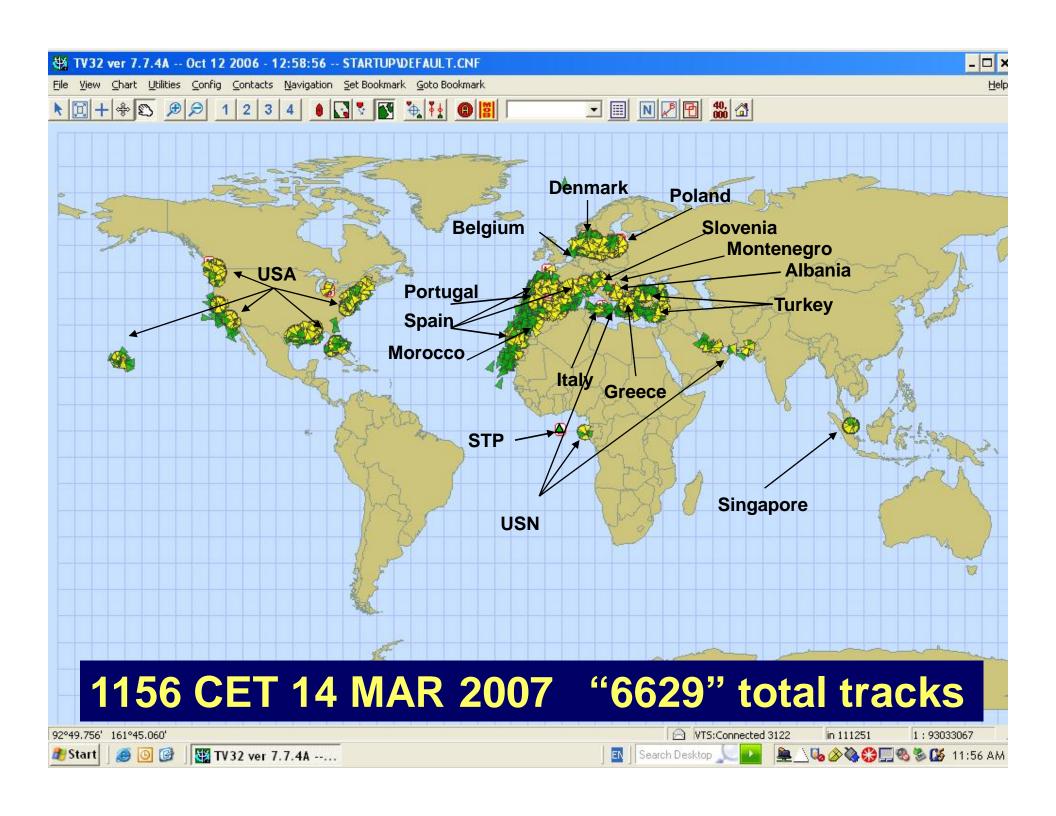
- The Volpe National Transportation Systems Center developed MSSIS
- The CNE-C6F MSSIS network consists of all AIS data from both mobile and stationary platforms for real-time MDA with multiple users through a web-based password-protected system



 Now that MSSIS is operational, CNE-C6F is demonstrating it's capabilities to Coastal Nations throughout the European Command (EUCOM) area of responsibility (AOR) with the goal that these nations will partner with U.S. efforts to enhance Maritime Security and Safety

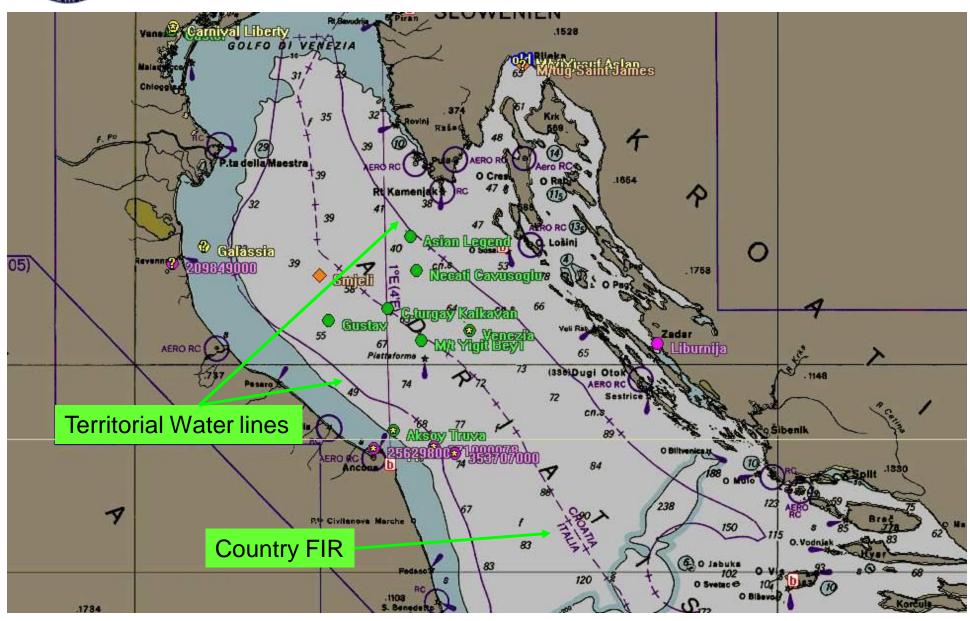


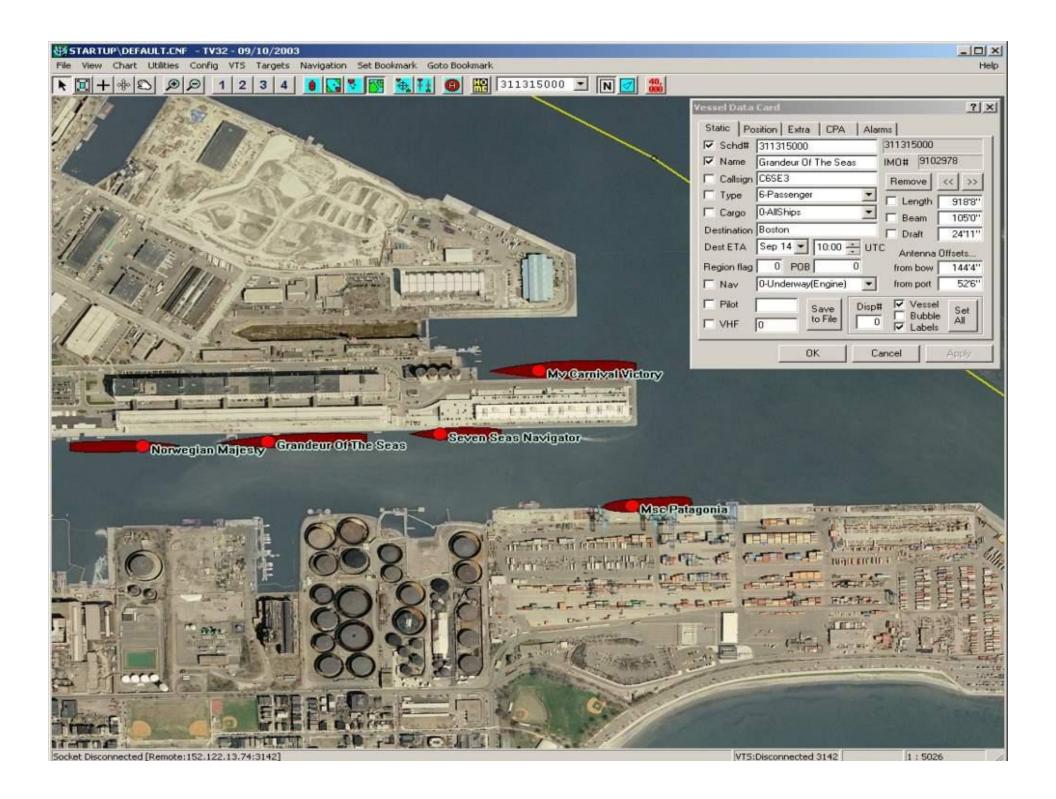






TV32 w/Raster Chart







MSSIS: Who Can Participate?

Who can Participate:

- Any Nation's
 - Interagency
 - Navies
 - Coast Guards
 - Law enforcement
 - Border Patrol
 - Ministries
- Commercial shipping companies

All Legitimate Actors in the Global Maritime Domain can participate



Who is Participating Today?

- Military participants as of February 2007:
 - § USN ships, aircraft and submarines
 - § NATO ships, aircraft and submarines
- National participants as of February 2007:

Albania Slovenia Singapore **Belgium** Spain Sao Tome & Denmark **Principe Turkey** Greece **United States** Portugal Italy Morocco **United Poland** Kingdom

Our 2007 Goal: ADD 25 Nations to MSSIS

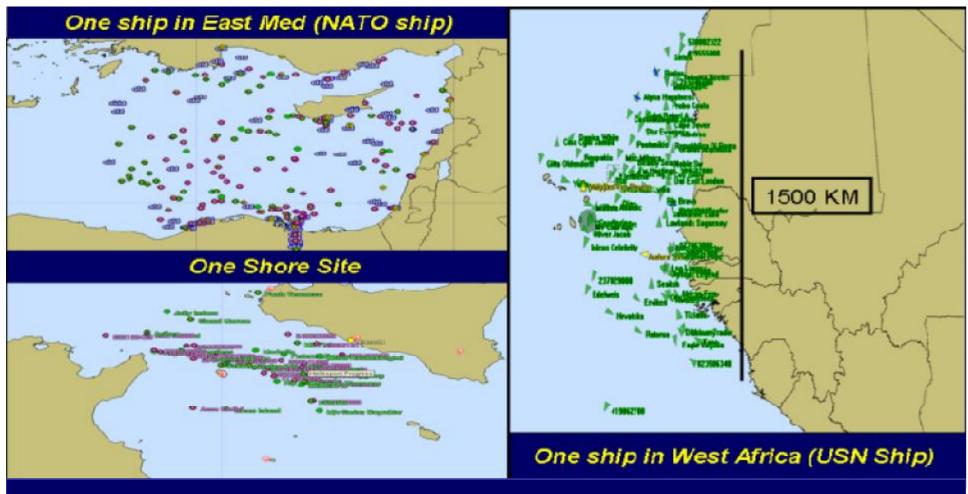


International Outreach and Coordination Strategy

- Includes strategic goal of enhanced outreach to Foreign Governments to solicit support for improved Global Maritime Security
- Objectives to reach this goal are:
 - § (1) Build partnerships with other countries
 - § (2) Coordinate U.S. technical assistance to promote effective maritime security in developing Nations and critical regions
 - § (3) Provide U.S. missions abroad with guidance to enable them to build support for U.S. Maritime Security Initiatives with Host Governments



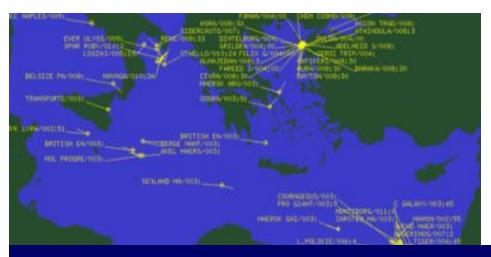
Note: The power of 1 sensor ...



Determine funding sources with authority to expand international contribution



...Strengthens the Network!



GCCS without MSSIS

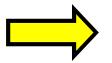


20 min to 72 hours time late

How do you find the needle without the haystack?

GCCS with MSSIS

1583 contacts



1-5 minutes time late



Simple architecture, low cost, partner contributions!



MSSIS Benefits

- Theater Security Cooperation
- Information sharing on a global scale
- Insurance and Commercial benefits
- Low cost: Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) equipment
- Technically simple
- Provides a Common Operational Picture (COP) with emerging partners
- Levels the playing field
- Everyone can participate, everyone can benefit!



What is the Next Step for MSSIS?

What You Need

•AIS Receivers

Identifies and locates vessels broadcasting AIS signal

•DATA sharing

Commercially secure AIS network with Europe and the U.S.

•RADAR

Easily fused into the AIS network to add locating data

•UHF/VHF Radios

Aids in the identification process

How Much it Costs

AIS Network Equipment list

AIS antenna, display and transponder ~\$2500
Computer ~\$1500
ADSL internet – local rates
VOLPE AIS program – FREE
CNE-C6F updates - FREE

*This investment gets you connected

Coastal RADAR

Integrated Coastal RADAR ~ \$150,000 RADAR Tower

UHF/VHF Radios

Radio < \$5,000 Radio Tower

Point of Contacts

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Questions

